

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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The Hun continues to manifest a desire to get closer home.

We may now turn our attention again to the thrashing of the kaiser.

If Ireland is out of coal, it may be the easier for the Irish to keep cool.

Bombing German interior towns is becoming a popular pastime among the allies.

It may be that the Turk had heard of how things were running on the Marne salient.

There are probably several openings for employment, to candidates who failed to connect.

No minimum wage.—Headline. Maximum wages only are now able to command attention.

Lord Lansdowne is still of opinion that allied peace terms have not been stated with sufficient clearness.

Britain seems just to be getting ready to fight. She is arranging to float the biggest war loan yet.

Secretary Daniels manifests no more alarm over the kaiser's U-boats than over "the good German sword."

The charge of slacker would hardly lie against Great Britain, seeing she has put 7,000,000 men in the field.

Public utilities corporations seem much impressed with the over-the-top idea as applied to service charges.

Sammy is making a name for himself as a fighter, but as a sprinter he is a poor second to the clown prince.

The statement that the movies have invaded Jerusalem is an indication that Palestine will not be returned to the Turk.

Von Kuehlman is said to be preparing to stage a come-back by the reichstag route. We believe he is entitled to sympathy.

Arizona announces the discovery of several family skeletons, which had been concealed in some of its caves, not its closets.

While Foch is taking care of the foe on the battlefield, Clemenceau wants to know how the country likes the way he is doing things.

It is very gracious of Mr. Dillon to want the president to referee the Irish question, but the latter has a few troubles of his own.

An almost universal complaint against war taxes is that they cannot be so arranged that the other fellows will do all the paying.

Uncle Sam has taken over the project of procuring jobs for us. A little later he may undertake to see that we get busy on them.

Consumers are warned that as their ration of sugar is reduced, the price will be raised so that they need not notice the difference.

According to Gov. Rye's campaign expense statement, the contributions of friends amounted to \$6,947.50, a little more than \$12 more than was used.

Pershing seems to favor a service cap, without brim or visor for soldiers in France, his idea being that the common hat rim might sometimes obstruct the view.

That Texas women were not much impressed with the "vindication" sought for former Gov. Ferguson, is a fine tribute to their discrimination as voters.

An aeronautics department is proposed to be presided over by a cabinet secretary. Its purpose would be to look after air navigation, not, as some might infer, to generate hot air.

A conversationist with a mathematical turn of mind writes to the San Francisco Chronicle that the laundries, by their destructive methods, are wasting \$200,000,000 worth of cotton a year.

Discussion of the federal census of two years hence is already in progress. In the meantime if anyone has a plan whereby the next census will be anything more than a guess, he should make it public.

Gov. Hobby, of Texas, who has just been nominated for a full term, is a newspaper man. It is comforting to know that one of the profests has arrived, though it is something of a novelty.

IS POLITICS ADJOURNED?

The various angles to the political situation are frequently illuminated by the interviews with politicians in the states, when they come to town, as published in the Washington city newspapers. In this respect, the capital city is made to serve as a sort of clearinghouse for politics as well as for legislation and administration. And, inasmuch as New York is the biggest political unit in the country, its doings are of perennial interest to the balance of the nation. It is evident that politics is not adjourned in the Empire state, neither is it confining its distractions to any one party household. Col. Henry Holcomb, whose politics is not known nor indicated, has been down to Washington and submitted a few observations on conditions in the Kalkreuth state. He declares, among other things:

"The people everywhere I find have a settled conviction that the way has to be found to do with politics, because republicans and democrats alike are supporting the administration in war measures. The democrats have made no progress by endeavoring to provide the people by the primary, and republican organization by crying politics. In my judgment, the election in New York this year will be fought out along old-time lines; the war will have nothing whatever to do with it. It will be a question whether Gov. Whitman has strength enough with the disaffection in the party to overcome the democratic candidate, who also will be handicapped by the split in his party. For say what they will, the leaders of both organizations are aware that they are going to have trouble. The wounds in the republican organization cannot be healed by the primary, and notwithstanding the insistence among the democrats that their party is harmonious, the fact looms up like a sore finger that Mr. Hearst has to be reckoned with. It's all very well to argue that he doesn't cut any figure, but he does, and the democrats know it."

As before remarked, Col. Holcomb does not clearly indicate his preferences, possibly because he is disgruntled all around. He does indirectly suggest, however, that before the campaign is over, somebody may be found who is willing to accept the support of the Hearst papers. This is, to a degree, surprising to one who has been reading the other New York papers. But we note that former Chairman William F. McCombs has also lately been to town, and has also had a word for the reporters. Mr. McCombs thinks the selection of Alfred E. Smith as a democratic candidate for governor of New York was a happy thought. He paints a very rosy view of the situation in that big commonwealth. He expresses himself, in part, as follows:

"Of course, politics is adjourned—for short sessions, but you can't separate human nature from its interests. There is everything to indicate the election of Al Smith. The discussions in the republican party are clearly indicated by the attempt to get Mr. Roosevelt into the running. But to get back to Smith. He is in every respect the strongest man his party could put in the field this year. He is the only Tammany man would make an appeal to the up-state vote, and he will carry New York city overwhelmingly by his personal popularity."

Added to his personal popularity, Mr. McCombs declares that Candidate Smith has a fine record for constructive service behind him and a wide reputation for impartiality and fair dealing among republicans as well as democrats. Even Elihu Root has testified to his ability and grasp of public questions.

Regarding national issues, Mr. McCombs was less specific. It is his idea that interest in the war is obliterating party lines more or less, but thinks democrats may come out of the campaign with a narrow majority in both houses of congress.

FINE CO-OPERATION.

Even before wheat is fully gathered, Mr. Hoover cables to hotel managers, with thanks for their patriotism, that they need hold no longer their "no wheat pledge." The hotel keepers and restaurants of the country have shown a fine spirit in co-operating with the food administration. While wheat was still being consumed in homes it was not being served on the tables in hotels or eating houses. Every one who took a meal in such place was taught a lesson in patriotism. The worst of the food crisis is now past. The department of agriculture asks American farmers to increase winter wheat seeding to 45,000,000 acres. These areas should produce 550,000,000 bushels in 1919 and spring wheat should make up a billion.

The passing of the food crisis leads the New York World to say:

"It is just twenty years since Sir William Crookes startled the world by fears of starvation for lack of grains unless nitrogen could be extracted from the air. The United States, in the Crookes estimate, would soon bid for import wheat. Well, this country has saved Europe in a world war by exporting 350,000,000 bushels in four years, in spite of the 1917 crop failure; it is planning greater yields—and building the greatest air-nitrogen plant ever devised. "All the wheat American farmers can raise will be needed, and more. We have no reserve. If peace should come suddenly the world would be no less hungry; even Russia faces starvation on a stupendous scale as one of the blessings of bolshevik rule. Nearly all the states are asked to sow more winter wheat, and they will. "Mr. Hoover in England will have been told before this that what the American farmer by his energy, and the American housewife by her intelligent co-operation in seeking wheat substitutes, have done to save the war seems little less than a miracle. The country is ready to do still more."

There were many who did not believe the United States would lend itself to such regulation as has been accomplished. The News has been agreeably surprised in the showing made. Mr. Hoover has indicated an ability and has held to his conscientious purpose in a manner which has saved the allied world from a serious food crisis.

The future is not so dark, though of course, with the growing number of able-bodied men diverted into war work, we shall have to pay in shortages of one kind or another.

CHINA TO COME BACK

Some of those who make it their business to hunt up troubles, are now worrying over the Chinese problem. These wisacres affect to believe that by the time the wrinkles are all ironed out of the situation in Europe China will be ready to be adjusted. Joseph P. Thomas, who has made a study of international questions, insists that China cannot settle her own affairs, but that joint action by the principal nations of the world will be required. This results from the fact that internal differences are such as to be hopeless of composure.

Mr. Thomas declares that the opium vice has again become a menace to the country, due to the fact that officials connive at the trade which is under the ban of law. This presents a situation very similar to that formerly existing in some portions of this country, where it was difficult to secure honest enforcement of the prohibition laws. There is money in pandering to this alluring but destructive habit just as there is in the clandestine liquor traffic. This is what makes the enforcement restrictive regulations a foreboding prospect.

This authority notes that China looks upon this country with a friendly feeling due to its moderation regarding the Boxer indemnity. It is conceived that she would seriously consider advice from our government. We trust that matters are not as serious over there as Mr. Thomas seems to think. We appreciate the friendly feeling of China and other peoples, but we continue to hope for a time when Uncle Sam will have fewer instead of more complications to deal with. We are not particularly searching for Pandora boxes.

TWO NEWSPAPERS PASS HANDS.

It is with sincere regret that we read of the sale of the New York Evening Post. Only a few days since the Louisville Courier-Journal also passed hands. No two newspapers in America have been more quoted than these two, nor exercised more influence in proportion to circulation.

The name of the southern newspaper will always be connected in mind with those of its brilliant editor, Col. Henry Watterson, and of the Haldemans, father and son, who have been the publishers. The old Louisville Courier was edited for years before the war by the matchless George D. Prentice, and shortly after the civil war, when the young Watterson had made of the Journal a real competitor, the two were merged.

"Mars Henri," as he is familiarly called was the son of Harry Watterson, a Tennessee congressman, and his first printer's ink got on his fingers in this state. In 1863 he edited for a time the peripatetic Chattanooga Rebel. For years he was leading editorial writer in the country for tariff reform. He split with Grover Cleveland, after being one of the chief instruments in securing his renomination, and it has always been his fate, apparently, to part company with those whom his Warwick pen has made. With Woodrow Wilson it was different, for it was ever Watterson's protest that the democratic party took up the New Jersey governor. Of late years Watterson's brilliant work has been marred by his evident inability to reconcile himself to the reforms of the day.

Prohibition, suffrage, direct legislation, centralization, all these have been anathema to the Louisville editor.

The New York Evening Post's greatest reputation, probably, was in the days of Edwin L. Godkin. It was then that Dana, of the New York Sun, said that the Evening Post could be depended on to make "virtue look odious and vice attractive." It has had other famous editors. George William Curtis was a long time "on the tripod." Rollo Ogden is now the editor, and, it is said, will so continue.

The sad feature of these changes is that they mark the growing commercialism of the press. Standard Oil money, descending through inheritance to a Louisville lawyer, will control the Courier-Journal, and J. Pierpont Morgan is the owner of the Evening Post.

The days of the newspaper owned by its editor seem to be passing. So tremendous are the financial interests necessary for a great newspaper that they are naturally absorbed into the great money system.

THREE LAWLESS COMMUNITIES.

The New York World prints this most sententious editorial, which we think worth repeating:

"Public response to President Wilson's impressive address condemning violence and urging respect for law has been immediate and varied.

"In Col. Roosevelt's town several valiant patriots commandeered a portrait of the kaiser in possession of a private owner and destroyed it with many barbaric rites. In Philadelphia a race riot started without delay and has resulted in three fatalities and many wounds. In Chicago, Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the national war labor board, in the course of a speech on the case of Mooney, under sentence of death in San Francisco, moved his hearers to enthusiasm by demanding that in the event of the governor's refusal to act, the army be sent to California to free the prisoner by force.

"Evidently we are not going to be cured of the lynching habit by entreaties, no matter how powerful. These three episodes cover practically every phase of our offending. Oyster Bay had patriotism for an excuse, but, as is so often the case, it was a cheap imitation of patriotism. Philadelphia's plea, no doubt, will be that justice as administered by the courts is slow and uncertain, especially as to the colored population; but, as usual, it did not give the courts a chance to act. Chicago's mob spirit encouraged an important officer of the government to advocate military usurpation, but Mr. Walsh as a lawyer must have known the folly as well as the wickedness of his suggestion.

"The truth remains, as was stated by the president, that 'the disgraceful evil' of lawlessness 'cannot live where the community does not countenance it.'"

However deaf the country may have seemed to the president, what he said was most timely and true.



Heaven and Soldiers

Editor The News: I see an article in The News written by Mr. T. J. Gladish, entitled "Heaven and the Soldier," in which he says "the soldier who is fighting for Uncle Sam and gets killed, will go to heaven." I want to say that all who have compiled with the plan of salvation will be saved, and that is through repentance and faith in God. Christ told the young man who asked what he must do to inherit eternal life that "ye must be born again."

"Whatsoever is born of the flesh is flesh, and whatsoever is born of the Spirit is spirit." And again we have the teaching of the inspired writer Paul, who says "by Grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves. It is the gift of God, not of works, lest any man should boast." "Come unto me, all ye ends of the earth and be saved." God says further, "who-so climbeth up any other way save

through the door of the sheepfold, the same is a thief and a robber." "Christ died that all through Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

I fear that many of our dear boys have not got that Godly sorrow for sin that worketh repentance, and that faith in God that takes no denial. Would to God they had.

DR. J. L. VARNELL, Ooltewah, Tenn., July 26, 1918.

Our Milk Question Again.

Editor The News: I understand that an agreement has been entered into by our commissioner of health and the dairymen of the county, by which G. W. Wilson, a young man who for the past year has been in the employ of the dairymen as cow tester, has been appointed to fill the composite position of city milk inspector and cow tester for the association. By this arrangement Mr.

Wilson is to devote seventeen days each month to dairymen and thirteen to the city. The dairymen to pay one-half of his salary, the city to furnish the automobile and pay the other half of his salary.

As Chattanooga has no one else on milk, and the government has not had for two weeks, and will not have, this arrangement, however good for the dairymen, strikes me as not having very bright prospects for better milk service, which is by no means perfect at present.

While this fatherly spirit of helping the dairymen is very commendable, I think the public should be considered and especially the welfare of our babies.

Should Commissioner Bass rely on the report of our inspector of street paving, half of whose salary is paid by the contractors, a strong condemnation by the public would be given, for dollars would be involved, while

In the above case only our hapless babies are concerned. A FATHER.

The Suffrage Amendment is a Great and Necessary Democratic War Measure.

(Atlanta Georgian.) The President has made public the following letter, which he addressed a few weeks ago to Senator Shields, of Tennessee:

The White House, Washington. My Dear Senator: I feel so deeply the possibilities latent in the vote which is presently to be taken by the senate that I am taking a step which in ordinary circumstances I would not feel justified in taking, and ask you very frankly if it will not be possible for you to vote for the amendment. I feel that much of the morale of this country and of the world will repose in our sincere adherence to democratic principles, will depend upon the action which the senate takes in this now critically important matter. If it were merely domestic question, or if the times were normal, I would not feel that I could make a direct request of this sort; but the times are far from normal, the fortunes of nations are so linked together, the reactions upon the thought of the world are so sharp and involve such momentous issues that I know that you will indulge my unusual course of action and permit me to beg very earnestly that you will lend your aid in clearing away the difficulties which undoubtedly beset us if the amendment is not adopted.

With much respect, sincerely yours, (Signed) WOODROW WILSON. To this appeal Senator Shields responded, saying that he could not see his way clear to abandon his opposition to the federal suffrage amendment and that he was compelled to dissent from the President's argument that the passage of the amendment would contribute to winning the war.

The President replied to Senator Shields, saying in part: "I would not have written as I did if I had not thought that the passage of the amendment at this time was an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy. I am led by the single sentence in your letter, therefore, to write to say that I do earnestly believe that our action upon this amendment will have an important and immediate influence upon the whole atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war, and every day I am coming to see how supremely important that side of the whole thing is. We can win if we have the will to win."

We believe that the President is right in his estimate of the usefulness of the federal suffrage amendment as a war-winning factor.

We think with Mr. Wilson that while we are engaged in a world war for ideals of democracy we should institute and maintain every one of those ideals at home.

And it seems to us that we can hardly claim to be in the van of the world's democracies so long as we refuse to American women the full citizenship and the suffrage which has been freely granted to women by the men of Great Britain, of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand, of Finland, and other progressive democracies.

It becomes us to lead the democracies of the world, not to lag behind most of them.

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\$25.00 to \$30.00, \$ 8.00 Down
\$30.00 to \$35.00, \$10.00 Down
\$35.00 to \$100.00 ONE-THIRD DOWN

Weekly Payments Balance of \$15.00 or Less, \$1.00 a Week

- \$15.00 to \$20.00, \$1.25 a week
\$20.00 to \$25.00, \$1.50 a week
\$25.00 to \$30.00, \$2.00 a week
\$30.00 to \$40.00, \$2.50 a week
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